BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] *SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1811.* [NUMBER 957.

IT has been Refolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, Dec. 12, 1810.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government, ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency, from No. 5,701 to No. 6,400 of 1809-10, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Wedneſday the 23d of January next, on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to the Govt.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2d January 1811.

Notice by Government.

IT having—more eſpecially in view to the extenſion, of late years, of the Hon'ble Company's territorial acquiſitions in this quarter of India, become of the firſt importance to promote and render general a knowlege of the Country Languages, among the Servants of the Hon'ble Company and of all thoſe exerciſing offices under it; this to give notice that the Governor in Council, proceeding on the baſis and in the ſpirit of the inſtructions lately tranſmitted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the 115th and 116th Paragraphs of their commands of the 17th of January laſt (prohibitory of any Military Officer's attaining under the rank of a competent knowlege of the Hindoſtany, any Staff-appointment) has reſolved to introduce the obſervance of a ſimilar preference in appreciating the pretenſions of Covenanted Civil Servants becoming Candidates for Offices, applicable to this department of the ſervice; which is accordingly publiſhed for general information, to the end that, none may feel diſappointment at what, under the ſanction and example of ſo high an authority will not fail to be experienced, by thoſe who may omit to qualify themſelves, in the manner, which the purport of theſe orders ſo decidedly require.

The Languages which it is deemed the moſt uſeful for official purpoſes to poſſeſs in this quarter of India, are the Hindoſtany, the Marhatta, the Guzeratty and the Perſian; and from every one on the eſtabliſhment, it is expected, that a converſancy, and the being able to correſpond, in one or more of theſe dialects, will in the courſe of twelve Months, from the firſt of January 1811 be attained; after which, from the beginning of the year 181[illegible] the want thereof, will not fail to operate to the fulleſt extent, the eventual excluſions above announced; on the like principles as were promulgated by the Supreme Government by its' notification, under date the 11th of December 1798; which implies of courſe a claim, of every individual to appeal to examination by, and conſequent report of a competent Committee, in the event of any one's conſidering his pretenſions to an attainment in the Languages, not to have been ſufficiently appreciated; beſides which it will reſt with Government to have recourſe to the inveſtigation by ſuch a Committee, whenever they may ſee occaſion for it.

Civil Servants becoming Candidates for Judgeſhips, are alſo expected to have previouſly attained to an intimate acquaintance with the Laws and Regulations enacted by Government for the guidance of it's Judicial Officers in that highly conſequential branch of the general adminiſtration, and to be ready and willing to ſubmit to an examination of their proficiency therein, whenever Government ſhall deem ſuch preliminary enquiry to be expedient.

An allowance for a Native Teacher of Thirty Rupees per menſem will be extended to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to avail themſelves of this notice for the year enſuing, after which it will be withdrawn.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ſt December 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED

(IN 4to P. P. 760)

On Superfine Engliſh Paper,

PRICE SICCA RUPEES 64

VOL. 1.

of

THE WORKS

OF

CONFUCIUS;

CONTAINING

THE Original Text in the Chineſe Character and an Engliſh Tranſlation, with an explanatory Analyſis of the various Chineſe characters as they occur. To which are prefixed, the LIFE of CONFUCIUS, and an ACCOUNT of the moſt eſteemed CHINESE WORKS.

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MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY;

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FOR SALE

BY AUCTION,

IN HUMMUM STREET

NEXT TO

Bhicajee Merjee's Shop,

On FRIDAY next, the 11th Inſtant,

FOR READY MONEY.

A ſmall quantity of the beſt Buckſkin Pantaloons and Breeches, 3 Cavalry Helmets, for His Majeſty's 17th Dragoons, two with Bearſkins, 3 black leather waiſt Belts, 5 Scarlet and French Grey Cloth Shell Jackets and 1 Scarlet Coat, an Embroidered Silver Staff Epaulet, Gold and Silver Epaulet Straps Silver Fringe, 1 Inch Silver Bullions and Bullion Fringe, Silver Thread, Gold and Silver Spangles, Jink and Chilluck, for embroidering, alſo a new Gold Watch with a Gold Chain and 2 Seals.

And on TUESDAY the 15th Inſtant.

Some Plated and Gold Scale, Chain, Matted and plain Wings, for Cavalry and Grenadier Officers, Navy Bullion Sword Knots, Silver Bullion Roſettes, Gold and Silver Lace and ſome Trunks, being the remains of the Effects of the late Mr. JOHN HALL.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock on each day and the goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 4th January 1811.

BAXTER, SON, & CO.

On MONDAY next the 7th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

IN MEADOWS' STREET.

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, ſeveral Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, a Conſignment of Ladies and Childrens China Bonnets, alſo the Wearing Apparel and Effects of a Gentleman deceaſed.

At 12 o'Clock will be ſold a Buggy with Horſe and Harneſs, ſeveral Saddle Horſes, alſo ſeveral ſecond hand Tents and Routies.

At 4 o'Clock will be ſold on the Eſplanade nearly oppoſite the Church Gate (where they are now ſtanding) a ſuit of Tents conſiſting of one large Two Pole Tent, one ſecond hand One Pole ditto, two Routies and ſome ſpare Walls.

N. B.—B. S. & Co. have juſt opened a ſmall collection of Books amongſt which are ſome elegant Editions of the following works viz. Young's Night Thoughts, Hervey's Meditations, Don Quixote, Gray's, Goldſmith's and Collin's Poems; Dryden's Works, Pocket Encyclopedia, Œſops Fables, a ſet of the Britiſh Claſſics; Illuſtrious perſons of Scotland, beautiful ſcenery of Scotland, Death of Abel, &c. &c. &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Compact Arab Roadſter, price Rs. 300 enquire of Baxter, Son and Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1811.

In the Goods of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN TAYLOR deceaſed.

ALL perſons that remain indebted to the above Eſtate are deſired forthwith to pay the balances due by them reſpectively to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Eſq. Regiſter of the Recorders Court and Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, otherwiſe proceedings will be taken to enforce payment without further notice.

Bombay, 4th January 1811

Advertiſement.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of WILLIAM STEADMAN Eſquire deceaſed, late in the Civil Service on this Eſtabliſhment, having been granted to WILLIAM KENNEDY Eſquire, Regiſter of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay; all perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are therefore requeſted, to make payment forthwith of their reſpective debts to the ſaid WILLIAM KENNEDY, and thoſe who may have claims thereon to ſend in the ſame to him without delay.

Bombay, January 4th 1811.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

"DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM."

MR EDITOR,

The ſacred moral, inculcated by this venerable Maxim, inſures your willing acceptance of any effort, however humble, to vindicate the memory of the Dead.

Our mutual friend, your Brother Editor, in his too diffident new Year's Addreſs to his Subſcribers, has obſerved that "*ſome wicked minded Chap* exclaimed in the *bitterness of his wrath*, Oh that "mine enemy would write a book."

The irreproachable author of this exclamation (uttered in anguiſh, but not in wrath) has repoſed abut 3,000 years in the ſilent Tomb—This "*wicked minded Chap*" was no leſs a perſonage than the patient Job, who, withſtanding the temptations of the Devil, the blaſphemious counſel of a bad wife, and the viſitation of every evil that could afflict a human Being, held faſt to his faith in the Lord, and in ſubſtance prayed to be confronted with his accuſer.

That it may be very long before poor old Job, has the ſatisfaction of being confronted with your Editorial Brother, (altho' he has written a Book) is the ſincere wiſh of a Subſcriber to both your Papers.

ELIHU.

CHOWKE NEAR PANWELL.

Wednesday Evening, 2d January 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1811.

By the recent arrivals at Madras from the French Iſlands, we have collected a few particulars in addition to what has already been publiſhed, which may be intereſting to our Readers.

It appears that the diſaſters which occured near the Iſle de Paſſe, and the ſubſequent, but temporary blockade of St. Pauls and St. Dennis had excited a conſiderable degree of uneaſineſs in the minds of the inhabitants of Bourbon, who had begun to repent of their early ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh Sway—while the principal Proprietors on the Iſle of France, who were known to have looked forward to the arrival of a Britiſh force for their emancipation from the iron rule of a tyrannical Government—for the bleſſings of freedom and the reſtoration of Commerce, abandoned all hopes of better fortune and placed themſelves uncondition-

y at the diſpoſal of Decaen, who by their example and influence muſtered 10,000 men under arms at a Review in the Champ de Mars.

The uncommon exertions of Commodore Rowley and the Officers and Seamen of the remains of the Britiſh Squadron, the Africaine, Venus and Ceylon, which had been complete wrecks, were refitted by the 14th of October and, on that day, the two former proceeded to ſea, with the Niſus, under command of the Commodore, in the Boadicea, and immediately reſumed the blockade of Port Louis, leaving the Ceylon to convoy the troops from Bourbon to the rendezvous.

The Africaine bearing Vice-Admiral Bertie's flag and having on board Lieut. General Abercromby ſailed on the ſame day. Upon the arrival of our ſhips off the Iſle of France, they found all the enemys's frigates, ſix in number, in Port, and all diſmantled but two.

Between the Iſle of France and Roderigues the Africaine fell in with Admiral Drury in the Ruſſel 74 with five frigates. The Cornelia proceeded to reinforce the blockading ſhips, and the reſt of the Indian ſquadron returned to Roderigues, whence Admiral Drury with the Phaeton and Bucephalwas returned to Madras, the other ſhips having been added to the Expedition.

The Bombay Diviſion arrived at Roderigues on the 22d October, in a complete ſtate of equipment; the Madras on the 5th of November and the Bengal on the 22d of that month, at a critical moment, as the General, deſpairing of their arrival, was under ſail with the reſt of the armament for the ir ultimate deſtination.

The T roops from the Cape had not arrived.

The natural difficulties of landing ſo large a force on the Iſle of France, are much greater than people are in general aware of—every acceſſible part between the numerous reefs encompaſſing the Iſland being protected by batteries. Great however as theſe obſtacles are and as the reſiſtance oppoſed may be, yet with a perfect confidence in the experience, ability and valour of our highly reſpected Commander in Chief and in the zeal and courage of the Troops under his command, ſupported by the known ſkill and noble daring of the Navy, we anticipate a glorious reſult and that, in a few days, we ſhall have to announce that the French Flag no longer waves in the Eaſtern Seas and that France is placed in a ſituation, which centuries paſt have not witneſſed—WITHOUT A SINGLE COLONY in her poſſeſſion.

We are ſorry to learn by letters received from China dated 31ſt October that another Houg Merchant, named Manhop had ſtopped payment.

Extract from a letter from Poonah dated 2d January 1811.

The Peſhwa having expreſſed a deſire to ſee the Britiſh troops at this ſtation perform ſome evolutions, his wiſh was readily complied with, and His Highneſs having fixed on the firſt of January in the afternoon for this purpoſe, he arrived at his Tents pitched cloſe to the parade between 1 and 2 o'Clock, with a numerous train of attendants.

The Brigade was under arms exactly at 3 o'Clock, and about half an hour after, His Highneſs in his Palankin came from his Tent to the ſtation allotted him in front of the Brigade, when the Review commenced, according to a previous arrangement, by deſire of the Peſhwa, the Royal ſalute was not fired till after the troops had marched round in order of Review, and His Highneſs had retired to his Tents conveniently placed for his viewing the whole field to advantage. The Review took place in the following order.

1ſt, A General ſalute, both colours dropped.
2d, March round in order of Review, Colour dropped to the Peſhwa—form line.
3d, A ſalute of 21 guns from four Field pieces in the centre of the Brigade.
4th, Cloſe column on the centre companies of Corps.
5th Column of line on the right Corps countermarch—deploy into line.
6th, Hollow ſquare, advance by the front face, ſquare reduced.
7th, Retire by alternate companies—form line.
8th, Open column of March on the centre companies of Brigade, form to the front by companies in echellon.
9th, Retire by Wings of Battalions—form line.
10th, Advance in line, two Vollies.
11th, Open rank, advance with muſic, general ſalute.

On His Highneſs quitting the ground, a little before ſun ſet, a Royal ſalute from the Field Pieces, concluded the buſineſs of the day.

The troops made a fine appearance, the Field return ſtated 2109 preſent. The movements were beautiful. the wheelings perfect, the diſtances well preſerved, the coverings correct, and the firings cloſe and excellent.

The whole performance eminently diſplayed the high ſtate of diſcipline in which the Brigade is; and the remark once made by General Floyd after a Review of a crack Corps of Native Infantry on the Madras Eſtabliſhment, is juſtly applicable to the Poonah Brigade. "It is in a fit ſtate to be preſented to either friend or foe."

The following letter was received by Lieutenant Colonel Cooke next day, and the ſubjoined Brigade order iſſued in conſequence.

To Lieut. Col Cooke, Commanding at Poonah.

Sir,

I have been deſired by His Highneſs the Peſhwa, to aſſure you of the high gratification he experienced at the appearance and manœuvres of the Brigade yeſterday afternoon; and to requeſt that you will yourſelf do him the favour to accept, and that you will be ſo obliging as to convey to the officers and men under your command the expreſſion of his beſt thanks for the pleaſure he derived from every part of the Review.

I ſhall have great ſatisfaction in reporting to the Right Honourable the Governor General the very flattering ſentiments expreſſed by the Peſhwa on this occaſion.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
&c. &c. &c.
Signed HENRY RUSSEL,
Acting Reſident.

"CAMP POONAH, 2d JANUARY 1811.

"BRIGADE ORDERS,

"*Parole, Bajerow.*

"Lieutenant Colonel Cooke has great pleaſure "in communicating to the Brigade the entire "ſatisfaction which His Highneſs the Peſhwa "has been pleaſed to expreſs at their performance "yeſterday at the inſpection; and Lieutenant Co"lonel Cooke feels an increaſed degree of plea"ſure in making this communication from his "own ſentiments entirely coinciding with thoſe "of His Highneſs."

The Peſhwa was ſo much pleaſed with the Band of the 2d Battalion 1ſt Regiment dreſſed in high ſtyle, that after the Brigade had marched round, he ſent to deſire they might come and play near to his tent, which they did during the performance of the manœuvres. His Highneſs retired mounted on an Elephant ſurrounded by his troops, attendants, and ſubjects, ſhouting his praiſes.

Tents were pitched on the left of the Peſhwa's for the accommodation of the Ladies.

The gaiety of the ſcene, which preſented ſtate Elephants ſuperbly decorated; a ſtring of His Highneſs's Carriages conſtructed after the manner of our Coaches, Palankins, richly furniſhed bodies of Horſes diſplaying their activity in all directions, and an immenſe concourſe of people from the City, furniſhed a ſpectacle extremely pleaſing and gratifying to the beholder.

ARRIVALS.]—On Thurſday Sir James Mackintoſh from the Deccan under an appropriate ſalute. The Reverend Mr Canning.

From the Gulph of Perſia, Henry Ellis, Eſq. 1ſt Aſſiſtant to the Reſident at Poonah with.

Lieutenant John Briggs, Madras Infantry
Lieutenant John Little, ditto ditto.
Stephen Babington, and James Williams, Eſqrs. Bombay Civil Service.
Captain George Midford, 2d Battalion 1ſt Regiment.
Captain Smith,
Enſign J. Simpſon, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.
Lieutenant J. Cruckſhank, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Lieutenant Colonel J Baily, Artillery.
Doctor Robertſon, 9th Regiment.
Lieutenant Sangſter, Artillery.
Lieutenant P. Farquharſon, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment M. N. I.
Lieutenant J. Montgomerie, 1ſt Battalion 9th Regiment.
Major R. Barclay, 1ſt Battalion 8th Regiment.
Enſign J. Bayly, 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment.
George Roe, 1ſt Battalion 8th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.]—Enſign J. Simpſon, 2d Batt. 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant P. Farquharſon, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Letters have been received from the Carmarthen, who with her Convoy was in 8, 30 N. and 76, 17 E. on the 13th December, having experienced ſtrong Southerly gales and much bad weather ſince ſhe left this Port.

December 29th Arrived Hon'ble Company's Schooner Sylph, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Mahim.

Ditto Cutter Tregle, Capt. P. Derrith, from Columbo.

January 2d Ditto Ship Faſe Serhum, Captain Hornet, from Bufforah.

2d Sailed H. C. Ship Ternate, Capt. W. 3mee, to Mocha & Coaſt of Africa.

Ditto H. C. Schooner Sylph, Lieut. H. Hardy, to do do.

Ditto Grab ſhip Dowlut Savoy, Nacquadah Syed Abdul Raimen, to do.

Ditto Brig Futty Mamburack, Nacquadah Mahomed Saduck, to do.

2d Arrived Arab Ship Faze Subaney, Nacquadah Mahomed Maſoodou from Bufforah.

3d Ditto Ship Eſſambole, Nacquadah Ally been Huſſen, from do.

Ditto Cutter Tartor, Capt. Rims Mayor, from Columbo.

CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER 14th.

His Majeſty's frigate Modeſte, the Hon. Captain E liott, from China the 5th ultimo, and Penang the 28th, arrived at Kedgeree, on Tueſday laſt. Although, the Modeſte ſailed 16 days later than the Margaret Frances, no news of the Ocean had been received at her departure; and we feel deeply concerned to add, that little hope can remain of the poſſibility of her ſafety.

The Ariel, Lieut. Macdonald, from Bengal the 24th October, reached Penang on the 15th of laſt month. The following frigates were lying at Penang, Blanche, Samarang and Doris.

The Hope Captain Elliot, was to leave China, ſhortly after the Modeſte, and was nearly in a ſtate of readineſs for ſailing.

The Martha, Captain Burgh, by accounts received by the Modeſte, we are ſorry to ſay, has been wrecked. The melancholy accident happened on the 25th July, in Lat. 3° N. Long. 131° Eaſt. It is ſatisfactory to find, that the whole of the crew is ſaved, and ſome part of the Treaſure. The account had been tranſmitted to China from Manilla, whether Captain Burgh had directed his way.

DECEMBER 15th.

Letters received by the Modeſte, mention that the market for cotton and opium, continued ſtationary,

By the arrival of H. M.'s Ship Fox at Penang, from Manilla, the following additional information has reached as, relative to the ill-fated Ship Martha:

Copy of Information obtained on board H. M.'s Ship Fox, at Penang.

"The Ship Martha, Captain Burgh, was wrecked on the 25th July, in latitude 3 north, longitude 131 eaſt. The whole of the crew were ſaved by the Ship's boats, which reached Samboangan, a Spaniſh ſettlement, on the Island of Manguedanao; whence they were conveyed to Manillo. The Ship and the whole of the treaſure (two boxes excepted) were loſt.

"Mr. Bacon, owner of the Martha, had taken his paſſage on a brig, commanded by Capt. Thomas Berſy, which is expected here (Penang) daily.

MADRAS.

DECEMBER 22d

Letters from St. Helena mention the arrival at that Port of the American Ship Mercury, Captain O'Connor from Bengal—The Mercury it appears had been captured by the French Frigates Bellona and Minerva and Sloop Victor on the 8th of May off Madagaſcar, and diſpatched to Bourbon—After being in poſſeſſion of the French ſeventeen days the Prize Maſter conſented to give up the Ship on receiving an agreement to pay to the Captors half the value of the ſhip and cargo.

Yeſterday morning arrived His Majeſty's ſhip Phaeton, Captain Pellew, bearing the flag of his Excellency Rear Admiral Drury, accompanied by the Bucephalus, Captain Pelly.

The flag ſhip on coming to an anchor was ſaluted from the Garriſon of Fort St. George.

His Majeſty's Sloop of War, Baracouta, Captain Owen arrived about the ſame time, having left Rodrigues on the 22d ultimo.

The whole of the tranſports from this Port and Bombay had arrived ſafe at Rodrigues, and one of the Bengal ſhips which had ſeparated from the Convoy off the Sand heads.

Admiral Bertie in the Africaine, with the Clorinde, Cornwallis, Doris, Ceylon and Hecate ſailed from Rodrigues on the 22d of November, with the whole of the Madras and Bombay Ships and Troops, together with His Majeſty's 56th & 69th Regts.—the Artillery under the command of Major Taynton, and the Pioneers, Captain Smithwaite, with the flank companies of the 6th and 12th Regimeats of Madras Native Infantry, which had arrived from Bourbon—to the attack of the Iſle of France.—After the Ships had got under weigh—a ſignal was made for a fleet in ſight, which proved to be the Expedition fitted out from Bengal.

The Enemy's frigates had taken ſhelter in Port Louis, off which were cruizing His Majeſty's Ships Boadicea, Nereide, late Venus, Niſus, a new frigate, Cornelia, and Eclipſe ſloop of war.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Abercromby, Major General Warde, the Honorable R. T. Farquhar, Eſq. Colonel Keating and Major Caldwell were on board the Africaine with the Admiral.

The troops are repreſented to have been in the higheſt health and ſpirits and not the ſmalleſt doubt was entertained of the ſpeedy fall of the French Iſland.

Colonel Fraſer was in command of the Iſland of Bourbon having His Majeſty's 86th Regiment and the remainder of the 6th and 12th Regiments Madras Native Infantry, for the protection of the place—Colonel Drummond being ſecond in command

It was intended we underſtand to land about 1500 Seamen from the fleet, under the command of Captain Montague of the Royal Navy.

His Majeſty's Ship Ruſſell is gone to Bombay to refit.

On Monday laſt arrived His Majeſty's Sloop Samarang, Captain Drury, from Penang.

Yeſterday arrived the Seahorſe Brig, Capt. Birſay from Manilla, left the 7th ultimo.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DEC. 13, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 12, 1810.

The Honorable Mount Stuart Elphinſtone, to be Reſident at the Court of His Highneſs the Peiſhwah at Poona.

Richard Jenkins, Eſq. to be Reſident at the Court of His Highneſs the Rajah of Nagpore.

DECEMBER 1, 1810.

Mr. W. Braddon, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Rajeſhahy, and Firſt Aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate at that Station.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 12, 1810.

Colonel Barry Cloſe, having ſolicited and obtained the permiſſion of Government to reſign his ſituation of Reſident at the Court of His Highneſs the Peiſhwah, and to embark for England, and Colonel Cloſe's reſignation of that Office having now been received, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council diſcharges a ſatisfactory obligation of his public duty, by combining with the expreſſion of his regret at the departure of Colonel Cloſe, an acknowledgement of the high ſenſe which His Lordſhip in Council entertains of the exemplary merits and eminent ſervices of that moſt able and diſtinguiſhed Officer.

Uniting the higheſt qualities of the Military profeſſion, with the talents, diſpoſition, and acquirements eſſential to the exerciſe of political and diplomatic functions, Colonel Cloſe has been ſelected by the diſcernment of ſucceſſive Governments, to fill the moſt important ſituations in both the Military and Political branches of the public ſervice.

To enumerate the ſpecific occaſions on which the eminent zeal and abilities of Colonel Cloſe have been particularly conſpicuous, would require a reference to many of the important events and tranſactions in India, which have taken place during a period of more than eighteen years. But thoſe occaſions are generally known, and His Lordſhip in Council therefore deems it ſufficient to acknowledge with cordial ſentiments of approbation and applauſe, that by the general tenor of his Military and Political career, as well as by the exerciſe of diſtinguiſhed fortitude, Judgment and addreſs, on various occaſions of public emergency and under circumſtances of more than ordinary difficulty, delicacy, and importance, Colonel Cloſe has eſſentially contributed to the ſucceſs of the Britiſh Arms and Counſels, in this quarter of the Globe, and has eſtabliſhed a peculiar claim to the reſpect, eſteem, and gratitude of his Country.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

General Orders, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 7, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following details of a gallant and ſucceſsful attack upon the united force of Lutchmun Sing, Himmut Sing and Omrao Sing, the partizans of the Marauder Gopaul Sing, conducted by Captain Archibald Watſon, Commanding a Detachment in the Province of Bundlecund, be publiſhed for general information.

The Governor General in Council has great pleaſure in diffuſing a knowledge of every tranſaction in which the Officers and men, in the Military Service of the Company, have had an opportunity of manifeſting their characteriſtic ſpirit of bravery and exertion, and on the preſent occaſion his Lordſhip in Council diſcharges with peculiar ſatisfaction the duty of rendering juſtice to the ſkill and judgement diſplayed by Captain Watſon, in planning the attack on the enemy's force, and to his activity, zeal, and gallantry, and thoſe of the Officers and Troops under his Command, in carrying it into effect with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs.

The Governor General in Council deſires, that his acknowledgements be conveyed to Captain Watſon, and to Lieutenants Duncan, Maxwell, Jeffreys, Colquhoun and Waugh, and Cornet Bontein, whoſe exertions are particularly noticed in Captain Watſon's report, of their diſtinguiſhed ſervices on this occaſion, and generally to the Officers and men of the Detachment, of the ſpirit of perſevering zeal and gallantry which they diſplayed in the execution of this well concerted enterprize. His Lordſhip in Council alſo deems it proper to notice in terms of public approbation, the gallant action performed by Ally Nucky Beg, as deſcribed in Captain Watſon's report.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

To LIEUT. COLONEL BROWN,
Commanding the Troops, &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that after two forced marches from Aumghaut, (which we left on the 17th) we came up with the enemy's camp as the morning dawned on the 19th, at the village of Bohmory or Bowmony, diſtant 24 coſs to the eaſtward of Buſkwaho. They had heard of our approach from Aumghaur, but did not expect us ſo ſoon. They had divided their force, forming two well choſen poſitions, within 300 or 400 yards of each other; the poſt conſiſting of all their Cavalry, and from 4 to 500 Infaatry, under Lutchmun and Himmut Sing occupying a grove of trees ſurrounded by a very deep ravine, and the other of 2 or 300 Infantry, the village of Bonmory, under (as was ſaid,) Omrao Sing, a nephew of Gopaul.

As we had correct information of the ſituation of the ground in their vicinity, the diſpoſition for the attack had been previouſly arranged—as ſoon therefore, as the lights of the grove were ſeen the Cavalry advanced at a gallop round the grove, between it and the village and paſſed the ravine about 100 yards to the right of the former. By this time, the enemy's Cavalry had formed, their infantry having commenced a ſmart but ill directed fire, as we croſſed the Ravine, and ſeemed inclined to ſtand, not knowing I preſume, the object of of this detour on their right; but that we were aware of the ravine, but the moment they perceived it, they began to move off. A general charge was immediately made, our flanks being covered each by a ſubdivision, which according to the diſpoſition for the attack, had orders to purſue full ſpeed ſupported by the regular advance, as faſt as poſſible of the main body—but ſuch was the general ardor, that it was impoſſible, as is too often the caſe, to reſtrain, and we paſſed over 5 or 6 coſs of ground before Rin could be pulled up, deſtroying a great part of the enemy's Cavalry, amongſt whom were ſeveral of the ſuperior Chiefs, but I much regret,

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Himmut and Lutchman Sing, are said to have escaped, and Omrao Sing had, as was afterwards found, gone off in the night.

In the mean time, the Infantry supported by the galloper, had advanced towards the grove, two companies in open column, and the remaining two in one line or grand division at the same distance, in their rear. The enemy's Infantry opened a smart fire upon them, which did no execution, and continued it, till the column deploying in consequence of the ravine, and advancing with recovered arms, having orders not to fire a shot till within twenty paces of the enemy, gave a close discharge in line, which with a round or two from the Galloper fell so heavy, that they broke immediately and dispersed, on all sides. At this moment much execution was done, and had the Ravine not retarded extremely the passage of the Infantry into the grove, I am persuaded very few of the enemy would have escaped. The Cavalry returning from the pursuit, cut up many of the straggliers: as soon as the Infantry had carried the grove and totally dispersed the enemy, they halted, as further pursuit, by them, would have been improper, the Officers and men being much fatigued; and as the village was yet to be stormed: many of the enemy's Infantry had retreated into it.

Within the village was a Brick Buckree, new and in perfect repair, which would have been impregnable to our force, had the enemy known how to defend it; they kept up a smart but ill directed fire upon the Infantry, as they advanced, until they arrived under cover of the houses of the village, and having placed the Galloper opposite one of the gates, a shot or two so terrified the enemy, that they immediately called for quarter and surrendered at discretion; from 20 to 30 of the enemy were killed in the village Buckree before they surrendered. It would be difficult to do justice to the merits of Lieutenant Duncau, who commanded the Infantry, as well as Lieutenants Maxwell, Jeffreys, and Colquhoun, on this occasion, but when it is considered that they and the men were much fatigued before they first saw the enemy, their persevering spirit, I doubt not, will be fully appreciated. Lieutenant Waugh and Cornet Bonten acted with their usual gallantry, as did all the Native Officers and men of the Detachment of Cavalry; Ally Necky Beg, Jemidar of the 6th Troop, narrowly escaped the spear of one of the enemy's Sirdars who attacked him. He carried our standard, with the pike of which he unhorsed him, and next moment laid him dead on the field.

The enemy have lost on this occasion on the most correct calculation, upwards of 200 killed and wounded, and 100 prisoners: of the latter I have detained only six, who are said to be Chiefs of note under Gopaul, and some of them personally related to him and to Lutchmun Sing. A great quantity of matchlocks swords, spears, baggage, bullocks, horses, &c. &c. have fallen into our hands. The Buckree we have destroyed, and should also have fired the village, but from motives of humanity to the wounded.

I regret extremely we have no Assistant Surgeon on the same account, as the wounds, many of which require amputation, can only be dressed, and are consequently become mortal.

It was my intention until I had seen the ground to have first attacked the village, but circumstances were such, that we should only have lost time, as the village lay 400 yards further off the point of our approach than the grove.

After leaving Ramnughur, I had intelligence of 250 Cavalry and a body of Matchlocks belonging to the Chief of Chercorra being at Heerahpore, intending to join us; I instantly sent them orders to be at Buckfweho, and acquainted the chief that we should be at that place during the night. But although they had several hours time more than enough, they did not join us till late in the evening of the 19th. Had these people come up, it was my intention to have formed two separate bodies of Cavalry, and left one of them to cut up the Enemy's Infantry on their dispersion. But as they did not, my attention was entirely directed to the operations in the grove, till contrary to my expectation, their Cavalry at once separated from the Infantry, and became obvious that our separation could be attended with no hazard. It is my duty to say that had the Chircoree chief's people done their duty, it is extremely probable the Enemy's Force, Cavalry and Infantry, would have been totally destroyed.

My future operations will be according to the intelligence I may receive; at present I am of opinion that my force should be augmented, as the Enemy are concentrating again in different directions, and for other reasons which I shall hereafter explain in detail. An Assistant Surgeon is also absolutely necessary, and I consider my Detachment in some degree inefficient without one.

List of Casualties in the attack of the Enemy's Partizans at Bohmory.

Infantry—1 man wounded,
5th Troops 1st Native Cavalry.—1 man wounded,
6th Ditto, Ditto 1 Ditto,

HORSES.

5th Troop, 1 killed and 1 wounded,
6th Ditto, 1 Ditto, 2 Ditto,
Ditto, Ditto, 1 Ditto, Missing.

I have the honor &c. &c.
(Signed) ARCH. WATSON, *Capt.*
Commanding a Detachment.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1810.

P. S. I should have reported yesterday, but having left all our baggage in Cuckfwaho (whose chief accompanied us to Bohmory) it was out of my power; the delay has been absolutely unavoidable.

(A TRUE COPY)
G. S. BROWN, *Lieut. Col.*

(A TRUE COPY)
(Signed) J. RICHARDSON, *A. G. G.*
(A TRUE COPY)
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Copy of a Letter addressed to the Resident of Croee, on the West Coast of Sumatra, by the Captain of His Majesty's ship Belliqueux, giving an account of a Rock situated in Croee Bay, is published for general information.

(COPY)

To JAMES BROWN Esq.
Resident at Croee.

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you, that there is in this Roadstead, a Rock bearing as on the Margin, * which makes it very dangerous for ships approaching this anchorage, I therefore most earnestly recommend your immediately laying a Buoy on it, for the safety of His Majesty's ships, or any others that may wish to stop here.

I beg leave further to inform you, that I have laid a temporary Buoy down, where I would, recommend your putting one of a large size to continue.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed), GEO. BYNG,

H. M. SHIP BELLIQUEUX, }
CROEE BAY, July 21, 1810. }

By Order of the Marine Board,
ROB. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }
December 5, 1810. }

* A remarkable Tree close by the entrance of the River, N. ½ E. Resident's House, S. 40 E. outer point of Selallo Rock, S. 9 E. outer South point of the Bay, S. 25 W. Buoy laid down in 3 fathoms, about half a mile from the shore.

December 14th.

The Hon. Court of Directors, we are happy to observe, have been pleased to authorize the Madras government to subscribe on the part of Company, the sum of 5000 pagodas per annum to the military, and 1000 pagodas to the medical fund.

December 15th.

Intelligence from Ghazeepore mentions the arrival of Major General Champagne, at that place on the 28th ultimo. On the 29th, he reviewed His Majesty's 67th Regiment, near 1000 strong, and expressed much satisfaction at the different manœuvres, which they performed with great precision. The General proceeded early on the 30th to Cawnpore, having dined with the 67th, the preceding evening.

Madras Intelligence.

December 22.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable L. G. K. MURRAY, Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Mr. JOHN BYNG, Judge and Magistrate in the Zillah of Trichinopoly.

Mr. JOHN LONG, do. do. do. Madura.

Mr. CHARLES WOODCOCK, do. do. do. Ganjam.

Mr. EDWARD POWNEY, do. do. do. Kombukonum.

Lieutenant H. C. TORIANO of the Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant J. MACKINTOSH of the Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer at Goa.

Penang Intelligence.

A most barbarous murder was perpetrated about the middle of last month, at Penang, on the person of Dr. Elmes, many years resident at that settlement.

Prompted by the hope of plunder, a party of Chinamen, to the number of 40, entered the house of the deceased: who, whilst in the act of deprecating their fury, was cruelly butchered. The assassins had effected their escape; but as the most active measures have been taken for their apprehension, it was hoped they would speedily atone for their crimes.

CEYLON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
NOVEMBER 29, 1810.

Head-quarters, Galle November 23, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS

Lieut. Gen. Mailand has been pleased to make the following appointment until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

STAFF.—Colonel John Wilson of the 4th Ceylon Regiment to be Brigadier General on Ceylon only.

Date November 23, 1810.

By the Lieutenant General's Command,
(Siged) CLEMIT. M. EDWARDS,
Dep. Adj. General.

Head quarters Mount Lavinia, November 28, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Lieutenant General Maitland requests that the Commandant of Colombo, will give directions that the Royal Standard be hoisted at 9 o'clock to-morrow and a royal salute fired, on his Majesty's Commission appointing Brigadier General Wilson under circumstances therein stated, to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Possessions in the Island of Ceylon, being read and recorded in his Majesty's Council.

He will further be pleased to direct, the usual salute to be fired on Brigadier General Wilson being sworn of his Majesty's Council and taking his seat at the Board.

By the Lieutenant General's command in absence of the Deputy Adjutant General.

(Signed) ROBERT MACNABS,
Mil. Sec.

At a Council held at Columbo this Twenty ninth day of November 1810.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Governor,
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice,
The Hon'ble John Rodney,
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Robert Boyd, Esq.

Minute by his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor deems its fitting and expedient to communicate to the Civil Servants of this Establishment, that he has been under the painful necessity, after consulting with his Medical advisers, of coming to the determination of proceeding to Sea, by the first convenient opportunity, to try the effects of a long voyage with a view to the recovery of his health.

This necessity, would, under any other circumstances, have been a matter of deep regret to him, both as a public and a private man, but he had no choice left, when he had ascertained that he neither could administer the government confided to his charge by his Soverego with further advantage to the Crown, or comfort to himself, from the unfortunante state of his health, except that of determining to try the benefit to be derived from the above experiment.

The Dispatches, however, his Excellency has received by the Batavia, have set his mind perfectly at rest on the only point on which he had any strong feeling, and the nomination by his gracious Sovereign of Brigadier General Wilson to succeed him in the Government of this Island during his absence, has at once convinced him, such absence will be attended with no public loss, and with but little public inconvenience.

That distinguished and valuable officer is not only perfectly and intimately acquainted from his late mission to England, with the views of his Majesty's Government in regard to this Island, but he is also perfectly aware of all his Excellency's objects and plans in respect to it, and is so thoroughly himself acquainted with, and known by, the individuals forming his Majesty's establishment here, that his Excellency cannot entertain a doubt, at the same time the Government is carried on with energy and efficiency as far as relates to the public interests, it will be equally attended with the benefit of that general tranquility, harmony and good understanding, which can alone secure the interests of the Crown and the comfort of the individuals conducting the different departments under Government.

The Brigadier General's Commission under the Sign Manual, his Excellency has directed should this day be promulgated by Proclamation for general information, and he has further only to add; that though his resolution was taken antecedent to the arrival of those instructions, yet, he is now acting under the distinct and most gracious orders of his Majesty, who, has been pleased to grant him specific permission to absent himself from his Government for the space of one twelve month, to proceed to sea, in the event of its being requisite, for the recovery or benefit of his health.

It is impossible for his Excellency to express in terms the deep sense he entertains of the favor and condescension shewn to himself personally on the present occasion; but he can with truth state that this new and distinguished mark of his Majesty's gracious consideration, is of a nature that no length of time can ever efface in the smallest degree from his recollection, or any circumstances whatever, eradicate from his memory.

This day Brigadier General Wilson was by his Excellency's command sworn of his Majesty's Council on this Island and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

By order of the Council,
(Signed) JAMES GAY.
Act. Sec. to the Council

By his Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Lieutenant-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon and the dependencies thereof, and Vice Admiral of the same.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the following Commission under his Majesty's Sign Manual to be published and promulgated for the information of all persons concerned.

GEORGE R.

(L. S.) GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our trusty and well beloved John Wilson Esq. We reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty integrity and ability do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant Governor of our Settlements in the Island of Ceylon in the Indian Seas in case of the death or during the absence only from the said Island of our right trusty and well beloved Thoms Maitland Esq. our present Governor thereof, to have hold exercise and enjoy the said place and office in case of the death or during such absence of the said Governor with all rights privileges profits perquisites and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining and further in case of the death or during the absence only of the said Governor of our said settlements in the Island of Ceylon, we do hereby authorize and require you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in our commission to the said Thomas Maitland as Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Settlements and to execute such orders and instructions as have been issued by us to our said Governor and such further directions as you shall hereafter receive from us—And we do hereby command all and singular our Officers Ministers and loving subjects in our said Settlements and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at our Court at St James's the fifth day of June 1810, in the fiftieth year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,
(Signed) LIVERPOOL,

John Wilson, Esq. Lieut. Governor of the Settlements in the Island of Ceylon in case of the death or during the absence of the Governor only.

By order of the Council,
(Signed) JAMES GAY,
Act. Sec. to the Council,

By his Excellency's command.
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

DEATH.

On the 9th October last, at Macao in China, Mr. Charles Howard, Purser of His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, by the amiablenes of his manners and the goodness and generosity of his Heart, he was universally admired, beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—Yesterday evening, at the New Church by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Rowland Dennison, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Munro.

On Monday last, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Charles Trower, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil service, to Miss Amelia Catherine Erskine.

On Sunday the 25th ultimo, at the Portnguese Church Mr. Lewis Delanougerede, of Golagore, Nephew of Mr. L. F. Delanougerede, of Calcutta, to Miss Mary de Couto.

On the 2d instant, Mr. Richard Chase, to Miss Arratoon.

At Penang, on Thursday the 22d ult. on Mount Olivia, Billington Loftie, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, and Acting Superintending Surgeon at this Presidency, to Miss Leonora Raffles, second Sister to Thomas Ruffles, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.] In Dublin, Jerome de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Miss Henrietta Foster, third Daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher, and Niece to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In Bedfordshire, Chevalier Lempriere, of the Ancient Order of St. Louis in France, to Miss Maria Frobisher.

The Marquis of Ely to Miss the Hon. Dashwood.

Jos. H. Barry, Esq. of Clida, in the County of Cork-Barrister at Law to Miss O' Grady, Sister of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.

Baron de Rolle to Miss Pate, of Surry.

Capt. W. Fisher, Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

Major-General Disnow to Mrs. Sneyd, Widow of the late Capt. Sneyd, of the Navy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Macgregor Murray, of the 6th Foot, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Ann Sinclair, Second Daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

Miss Fitzclarence, third Daughter of Mrs. Jordan, to Lieut. Colonel Hawker, 14th Dragoons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Prendergast conceiving the documents he had lately moved for were refused because they were considered to be too voluminous, and the printing too expensive, offered, as far as it might depend upon him, to obviate these objections: 1st, By expressing his readiness to be one of a Committee to select such papers only as would be necessary to the elucidation of the subject: and 2dly, If such a saving were supposed to be an object, to defray the expence of printing them out of his own pocket. He would now, however, move for one single document. If the paper he wished for were not granted, he should think they were averse to the affairs of the East India Company being looked into. He represented the export trade of India to be at so low an ebb, that the Governor General in Council had thought it advisable to enter into an arrangement for admitting the American, to the prejudice of the British merchant, into a participation of that trade, by which means, on the return of peace, the American would be able to undersell the Company in the important article of tea, or hold out such temptations to smuggling, as it would be next to impossible to counteract. These assertions would be fully proved by the production of the document for which he should move. He concluded by moving for a copy of the letter from the Governor General of the Council of Bengal, on the subject of the general finances of India, dated August 23, 1809.

Mr. R. Dundas thought as the letter was already before a Committee, the House could not consent to take it from that Committee to lay it before the House. It ought not to be produced, unaccompanied by the other docu-

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ments so neceſſary to the inveſtigation of the ſubject whenever it might be brought forward. The ſubject was not tobe taken ud on one letter, nor on a great many. He had no objection to the document in queſtion being made public, but he oppoſed its production on the grounds of the objection he had already ſtated to the Houſe.

Mr. Creevey conceived this to be an important ſubject; he wiſhed that all the papers which were moved for had been in the hand of Hon. Gentlemen during the receſs. The various documents had not fair play in the Houſe; it was neceſſary that it ſhould be in poſſeſsion of every paper on theſe grounds he voted for the motion.

Mr. Grant obſerved, that on the ſubject of Finance and the Export Trade, there muſt neceſſarily be a multitude of documents. If the Houſe was now to take them into conſideration, it would juſt have to go over the ſame ground it did before. The trade of America interfered much with our ſales; the loſs reſulring from this was obviated by ſupplying thoſe markets which America could no longer ſupply. It was a miſtake if it ſhould be thought that the India Company encouraged the American trade in preference to ours.

Sir T. Turton ſaid, that with reſpect to the affairs of the India Company, the Houſe was now as much in the dark as ever. He could not but obſerve that the conſtant way Gentlemen met a motion for papers, was by calling for others.

Mr. Grant explained.

Sir J. Anſtruther thought that the inquiry into the private trade was by no means terminated.—When the report comes forward it will be found to be of more importance than the Houſe is aware. The Company will then ſee how much they have to pay for their political objects. It will be found that the trade is fettered; to impoſe which fetters coſt the Company 200,000*l.*

A few words followed from Mr. Cooper, Mr. P. Moore, and Mr. Prendergaſt? when a diviſion was called for, there appeared—

For the Motion . . .	24
Againſt it	64
Majority , . .	—40

MAY 26, 1810.

The uncommon intereſt which was excited by the diſcuſſion of Mr. Brand's motion for Parliamentary Reform on Monday evening, prevented us from giving more than a very faint outline of the important debate, which took place on the ſame evening in the Houſe of Lords on Lord Melville's motion, relative to the expediency of employing Ships of W^r on reduced Eſtabliſhments, for the conveyance of Troops.

We cannot, however, avoid noticing, for the ſatisfaction of the country, the very gratifying and encouraging ſtatements which Lord Mulgrave delivered, towards the cloſe of his ſpeech, of our naval affairs. His Lordſhip, after an animated reply to Lord Melville's arguments on the particular queſtion under diſcuſſion, obſerved, that having retired from an office, productive certainly of the greateſt anxiety and the moſt laborious duties in the State, he felt a proud conſolation in reflecting, and he owed it to the able and intelligent men with whom he had for three years acted, and whoſe kindneſs and valuable aſſiſtance he had ever experienced, to ſtate to their Lordſhips, that the Naval Force of the country entruſted to his care had not been waſted or miſapplied. In contraſting the preſent ſituation of the Navy with former periods, he found, that towards the cloſe of laſt war, the number of line of battle ſhips and frigates in commiſſion, was very much the ſame as at preſent, though the number of ſmaller cruizers had increaſed very greatly. But by maintaining a vigilant blockade of the enemy's ports (that cheapeſt and moſt effectual of all protections to trade), and at the ſame time covering the ocean with our cruizers, we had not only annihilated the very name of the enemy's trade at ſea, but, in ſpite of his privateering ſyſtem, had afforded ample protection to our own commerce, though increaſed in an unexampled progreſſion.

By returns on the table, it appeared, that in 1797 the official value of our Exports was not two-thirds of what it is at preſent; the tonnage of the country had increaſed in the ſame degree, and we have 150,000 tons of tranſports requiring conſtant protection; but notwithſtanding theſe vaſt additional calls on the ſerviees of the Navy, it would be found that the rate of inſurance had gone on from year to year diminiſhing, being, in the Mediterranean and elſewhere, leſs than half of what it was formerly—but it had, owing to recent cauſes, increaſed in the Baltic.

Notwithſtanding however, that the narrow channels in this quarter were infeſted with privateers, convoys of not leſs amount than 3000 ſail had returned in the courſe of the laſt ſeaſon, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip! In 1808, the Admiralty ſent, under protection, to or from foreign ports, a total of 10,781 ſhips; in 1809, a total of 14,828; and in the firſt three months of 1810, a total of 1784 ſhips. There failed in 1809 alone 260 foreign convoys, beſides 36 diſtinct convoys eſtabliſhed between Halifax and the Weſt Indies. In addition to all which there was a double line of ſtationary cruizers from end to end of the channel, within four leagues of each other, to enable the coaſting trade to paſs unmoleſted.

By theſe means, ſuch is the opinion entertained by the Merchants, of our ſecurity at ſea, that only within the laſt ſix months application had been made to the Admiralty to grant licences to ſail without convoy to foreign parts for no leſs than 2223 running ſhips. Other ſervices of the moſt important nature were alſo to be performed by the fleet. We had reſcued from the power of the enemy the gallant Romana, and his army of 10,000 men. In the Adriatic, we had captured all the Seven Iſlands, except Corfu, and reſtored the ſeptinſular flag in that ſea; and in the Weſt Indies, ſuch has been our ſucceſs, that now, for the firſt time in our hiſtory, the enemy's flag had entirely diſappeared in that quarter. We had, beſides, delivered from the tyranny of the enemy the Royal Houſe of Portugal, its fleets and treaſure, which by our ſquadron were ſafely conveyed to their other dominions. With ten ſail of the line we had delivered our army from its perilous ſituation at Corunna. We alſo fitted out the immenſe naval force of 37 ſail of the line, and altogether, 277 men of war for the Scheldt—a force, the magnitude of which is not to be paralleled in our annals. But he nevertheleſs truſted it would be evident to their Lordſhips, that the preſent eſtabliſhment of the Navy was not carried beyond the calls of the ſervice, when for the relief of Cadiz, and the equipment of the fleet in Cadiz Harbour, it had been abſolutely neceſſary to ſend on that ſervice the flag-ſhip of the Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, and alſo the flag-ſhip of the Admiral, ſecond in command. Notwithſtanding, however, that ſuch various and extenſive ſervices were required of our fleets, the unexampled ſecurity afforded to our commerce, and the proud and triumphant attitude of the country, from a conteſt with which the enemy had in deſpair retired for ſafety to the inmoſt receſſes of his ports, yet our naval achievements during the laſt three years, by the aſtoniſhing enterprize of our ſeamen, would equal the moſt ſplendid periods of our hiſtory; and in this ſtatement he diſclaimed the idea of aſſuming merit to himſelf, for he ſpoke it humbly for himſelf, but not humbly for thoſe with whom he acted. In the years 1797, 1798, and 1799. by far the moſt ſucceſsful of the laſt war, and in which the glorious battles of Camperdown, of the Nile, of St. Vincent's, and the ſurrender in pledge of all the Dutch fleets, took place, the total loſs which the enemy ſuſtained by ſhips of war, captured, deſtroyed, or reſcued from his power, was—

Of the line	41
Frigates	62
Sloops and under (excluding privateers)	123
Total	226

In the years 1804, 1805, 1806, in which the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar was fought—and alſo the actions of Sir Robert Calder, Sir Richard Strachan, and Sir John Duckworth, the total loſs of the enemy, in captured, deſtroyed, or reſcued, was—

Of the line	35
Frigates	33
Sloops, &c.	130
Total	198

But in the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, the enemy loſt in ſhips of war, which were captured, deſtroyed, or reſcued from his power—

Of the line	58
Frigates	33
Sloops, &c. (excluding Privateers) .	187
Total	306

So that our ſucceſs in the 107, 1808, and 1809, exceeded that of 1797, 1798, and 1799, by 17 ſail of the line, and 74 ſloops, being a total exceſs of 80 ſhips of war, but fall ſhort in frigates by 11; while it alſo exceeds our ſucceſs in 1804, 1805, and 1806, by 23 ſhips of the line, 1 frigates, and 67 ſloops, being a total exceſs of 108 ſhips of war.—The Noble Lord concluded, with expreſſing his firm belief, that our Naval power was fixed on that eminence which it would continue to maintain the ſecurity and glory of this country, whatever might be the exertions of our inveterate enemy for its deſtruction.

EAST INDIAN ARMY.

The Bill now in the Houſe of Commons, relative to the raiſing and billetting men for the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, enacts, that the recruits raiſed for the ſervice of the Company ſhall be billetted, quartered, and provided for—and that the ſame allowances be extended to them, and carriages provided for their conveyance when neceſſary, as if they formed a part of his Majeſty's ſervice; they are alſo to be enliſted by his Majeſty's officers, to the number limited by the 39th of the King; new forms of oaths are to be adminiſtered, and they are to be atteſted before Magiſtrates in the way the King's recruits are atteſted, and ſimilar certificates of atteſtation are to be granted. The time of ſervice is extended from *five* to *twelve* years, and in ſome inſtances to a longer period. The members and witneſſes are to be ſworn on regimental and garriſon courts martial, as preſcribed by the Mutiny Act for the government of his Majeſty's forces. A clauſe, it is underſtood, is to be introduced, for ſettling the correlative rank of King's and Company's officers ſerving togather in India.

It will be ſeen from the following extract that every poſſible precaution, both of a Naval and Military nature, has been taken to provide for the embarkation, and protect the retreat of the Britiſh army in Portugal, in caſe of irretrievable diſaſter:

"LISBON, MAY 14, 1810.

"Every exertion continues to be uſed for the reinforcement of our army here, and they are daily impreſſing men, who are not allowed, as formerly, to lie in priſon, but are immediately obliged to ſwear fidelity to their colours, and are then marched off to the corps to which they are appointed. Cannon are alſo conſtantly ſending to the frontiers. It is very common to ſee twelve or fourteen carts, with a gun and carriage in each drawn by ſix oxen; we in common with our neighbours, have been called upon to ſend one, and ſometimes two men, for a week together, to work at the erection of the forts which are forming in every eligible ſpot, as rallying points, in the event of the troops being compelled to return.—All theſe meaſures are doubtleſs very prudent and proper; but we ſhould be very ſorry to ſee the army obliged to fall back upon theſe Forts, however formidable they may be. We are expecting more troops from England, which, on landing, it is ſuppoſed, will form a reſerve and be quartered in the city. The tranſports here are divided into diviſions, with a Lieutenant commanding each diviſion; they are ſtationed in different parts of the harbour. Two diviſions are lying in the bay formed by the point of Caſilas and Coinha; and as they are all fine coppered ſhips and armed, it has a very beautiful appearance. Another division is below Belem, and each regiment now has certain regular tranſports appointed in caſe of need, and one in particular for the field officers, &c. of each. The men of war are alſo formed in line of battle, with the ſmall craft in the intervals."

MADRAS

Government Lottery.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Wedneſday, December 12, 1810.

No. 714 a Prize of 2500 Star Pagodas.
No. 6829 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 5832 7054 Prizes of 300 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 423 3857 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 1506 2236 4187 5289 5655 6155 7677 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas Each.

65	67	78	279	991	460	582
750	205	724	931	693	197	692
615	453	941	807	369	433	907
684	726	1739	1330	1834	1170	1298
1228	1151	1786	1477	1380	1110	1537
2824	2595	2360	2278	2828	2564	2985
2305	2414	2248	2447	2967	2852	2029
2129	2849	2728	2398	3110	3621	3861
3642	3031	3388	3346	3904	3448	4376
4384	4180	4924	4501	4208	4435	4034
4128	4158	4150	4019	5188	5898	5783
5454	5815	5881	5158	5607	5417	5457
6380	6854	6260	6559	6649	6363	6950
6704	6797	6539	6686	6511	6824	6118
6819	6368	6479	6710	6820	6463	6072
7376	7479	7755	7725	7594	7808	7416
7172	7845	7007	7438	7453.		

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Friday December 14, 1810.

No. 193 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas.
No. 5147 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
No. 2028 a Prize of 150 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 556 1857 3671 4584 4284 4252 5914 5270 5848 7162 7136 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

362	625	799	591	881	320	788
709	212	195	945	161	923	728
216	532	231	874	1230	1446	1238
1091	1003	1980	1805	1321	1450	1539
1248	1461	1062	1053	1520	1186	1726
2100	2554	2805	2938	2139	2403	2906
2383	2422	2105	2579	2082	2797	2530
2057	2570	2704	3596	3706	3713	3481
3361	3204	3837	3733	3808	3055	3647
3474	3794	4303	4391	4823	4468	4041
4900	4049	4567	4003	4996	4833	4349
4493	4107	5383	5954	5278	5875	5702
5331	5059	5594	5020	5904	5767	5066
6816	6102	6030	6864	6481	6393	6527
6927	6006	6064	6461	6566	7528	7948
7803	7732	7611	7668	7989	7703	7874
7752	7312	7112	7004	7269.		

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Monday, December 17, 1810.

No. 4485 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
No. 6205 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 3976 3461 4467 4644 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 174 2575 5276 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

36	147	227	584	597	549	823
406	601	537	485	912	859	697
1682	1813	1182	1913	1161	1153	2528
2691	2538	2975	2257	2711	2348	2904
2037	2274	2556	2692	3259	3001	3879
3872	3640	3324	3013	3329	3038	3198
3348	3035	3537	3750	3727	3432	3613
3060	3803	4415	4711	4069	4136	4434
4579	4972	4867	4977	5874	5185	5882
5893	5531	5183	5233	5281	5772	5883
5013	5855	5269	5322	5670	5894	5599
5427	6768	6615	6536	6086	6717	6021
6270	7770	7781	7802	7108	7315	7121
7792	7402	7087	7430	7852	7979	7388
7837	7962	7552	7839.			

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

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